

=> fil .bec
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS
SINCE FILE ENTRY SESSION
0.42 0.42
FULL ESTIMATED COST

FILES 'MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, LIFESCI, BIOTECHDS, BIOSIS, EMBASE, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
ESBIOBASE, BIOTECHNO, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 09:19:26 ON 06 OCT 2003
ALL COPYRIGHTS AND RESTRICTIONS APPLY. SEE HELP USAGETERMS FOR DETAILS.

11 FILES IN THE FILE LIST

```
=> s catalase#
FILE 'MEDLINE'
L1      21771 CATALASE#
```

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
L2 16404 CATALASE#

FILE 'LIFESCI'
L3 5495 CATALASE#

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
L4 1157 CATALASE#

FILE 'BIOSIS'
L5 27172 CATALASE#

FILE 'EMBASE'
L6 17676 CATALASE#

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
L7 38613 CATALASE#

FILE 'NTIS'
L8 229 CATALASE#

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'
L9 7140 CATALASE#

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'
L10 5557 CATALASE#

FILE WFDS

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L12 142674 CATALASE#

```
--> S 112 (10A) (MUTA. OR VARIANT#)
FILE 'MEDLINE'
        419127 MUTA?
        91087 VARIANT#
L1.3      412 L1 (10A) (MUTA2 OR VARIANT#)
```

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
397995 MUTA?
96402 VARIANT#

188921 MUTA?
31311 VARIANT#
L15 290 L3 (10A) (MUTA? OR VARIANT#)

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
35609 MUTA?
10918 VARIANT#
L16 41 L4 (10A) (MUTA? OR VARIANT#)

FILE 'BIOSIS'
467208 MUTA?
95897 VARIANT#
L17 1445 L5 (10A) (MUTA? OR VARIANT#)

FILE 'EMBASE'
342295 MUTA?
79060 VARIANT#
L18 417 L6 (10A) (MUTA? OR VARIANT#)

FILE 'HCAPLUS'
428955 MUTA?
88837 VARIANT#
L19 769 L7 (10A) (MUTA? OR VARIANT#)

FILE 'NTIS'
9435 MUTA?
4407 VARIANT#
L20 3 L8 (10A) (MUTA? OR VARIANT#)

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'
196603 MUTA?
33565 VARIANT#
L21 247 L9 (10A) (MUTA? OR VARIANT#)

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'
234691 MUTA?
39993 VARIANT#
L22 297 L10(10A) (MUTA? OR VARIANT#)

FILE 'WPIDS'
22341 MUTA?
21463 VARIANT#
L23 23 L11(10A) (MUTA? OR VARIANT#)

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L24 4369 L12(10A) (MUTA? OR VARIANT#)

=> s l12(10a)gene/q
FILE 'MEDLINE'
L25 638 L1 (10A) GENE/Q

FILE 'SCISEARCH'
L26 898 L2 (10A) GENE/Q

FILE 'LIFESCI'
L27 435 L3 (10A) GENE/Q

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'
L28 103 L4 (10A) GENE/Q

FILE 'BIOSIS'
L29 1040 L5 (10A) GENE/Q

FILE 'EMBASE'

L30 622 L6 (10A) GENE/Q

FILE 'HCAPLUS'

L31 1312 L7 (10A) GENE/Q

FILE 'NTIS'

L32 4 L8 (10A) GENE/Q

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'

L33 451 L9 (10A) GENE/Q

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'

L34 572 L10 (10A) GENE/Q

FILE 'WPIDS'

L35 67 L11 (10A) GENE/Q

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L36 6142 L12 (10A) GENE/Q

=> s 124 and 136

FILE 'MEDLINE'

L37 115 L13 AND L25

FILE 'SCISEARCH'

L38 133 L14 AND L26

FILE 'LIFESCI'

L39 96 L15 AND L27

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'

L40 11 L16 AND L28

FILE 'BIOSIS'

L41 164 L17 AND L29

FILE 'EMBASE'

L42 126 L18 AND L30

FILE 'HCAPLUS'

L43 209 L19 AND L31

FILE 'NTIS'

L44 0 L20 AND L32

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'

L45 88 L21 AND L33

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'

L46 106 L22 AND L34

FILE 'WPIDS'

L47 5 L23 AND L35

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L48 1053 L24 AND L36

=> s 148 not 1998-2003/PY

FILE 'MEDLINE'

2824934 1998-2003/PY

L49 59 L37 NOT 1998-2003/PY

FILE 'SCISEARCH'

5565293 1998-2003/PY

L50 57 L38 NOT 1998-2003/PY

FILE 'LIFESCI'

586787 1998-2003/PY

L51 42 L39 NOT 1998-2003/PY

FILE 'BIOTECHDS'

97196 1998-2003/PY

L52 4 L40 NOT 1998-2003/PY

FILE 'BIOSIS'

3082777 1998-2003/PY

L53 88 L41 NOT 1998-2003/PY

FILE 'EMBASE'

2504560 1998-2003/PY

L54 61 L42 NOT 1998-2003/PY

FILE 'HCAPLUS'

5238355 1998-2003/PY

L55 104 L43 NOT 1998-2003/PY

FILE 'NTIS'

113260 1998-2003/PY

L56 0 L44 NOT 1998-2003/PY

FILE 'ESBIOBASE'

1613635 1998-2003/PY

L57 27 L45 NOT 1998-2003/PY

FILE 'BIOTECHNO'

681727 1998-2003/PY

L58 48 L46 NOT 1998-2003/PY

FILE 'WPIDS'

4506671 1998-2003/PY

L59 3 L47 NOT 1998-2003/PY

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES

L60 493 L48 NOT 1998-2003/PY

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

18.77	19.19
-------	-------

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 09:24:34 ON 06 OCT 2003

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	L1	8064	catalase\$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/06 08:41
2	L2	2687	alcaligenes or deleya or aquamarinus or microscilla or furvescens	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/06 08:42
③	L3	45	1 same 2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/06 08:42
④	L4	64	1 near5 (muta\$10 or variant\$1)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/10/06 08:43

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030185704

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030185704 A1

TITLE: Physiologically balanced, ionized, acidic solution and methodology for use in wound healing

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 2, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Bernard, Suzanne	San Rafael	CA	US	
O'Reilly, Jack	Palo Alto	CA	US	
Bassiri, Mansour	Davis	CA	US	
Namdar, Nader	Oakland	CA	US	
Najafi, Ramin	Novato	CA	US	

APPL-NO: 10/ 209681

DATE FILED: July 30, 2002

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:

child 10209681 A1 20020730

parent continuation-in-part-of 10000919 20011102 US PENDING

child 10000919 20011102 US

parent division-of 09482159 20000112 US GRANTED

parent-patent 6426066 US

US-CL-CURRENT: 422/37, 424/661

ABSTRACT:

Described herein is a physiologically-balanced, acidic solution. Typically the solution is prepared by a chemical reactions or by the electrolysis of a solution comprising a mixture of an inorganic salt to form a physiologically balanced solution. This invention also relates to methods for use of the solutions, including a specialized bandage which may be used in combination with the solutions, or optionally with other topically applied materials. A mixture of inorganic salts and, optionally minerals, is used in order to mimic the electrolyte concentration and mixture of body fluid in an isotonic state. The solution typically comprises of one halide salt of lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, and other cations. Typically the halide is fluoride, chloride, bromide, or iodide, and most typically chloride. A typical electrolyzed solution of the present invention has a pH within the range of

about 2 to about 5, an oxidation reduction potential within the range of about +600 mV to about +1200 mV, and hypohalous acid concentration in the range of about 10 ppm to about 200 ppm. The solution has bactericidal, fungicidal, and sporicidal properties. The composition of the invention is nontoxic and has antibacterial properties, and is useful in any application in which antimicrobial properties are desirable.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. application Ser. No. 10/000,919, filed Nov. 2, 2001, which is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/482,159, filed Jan. 12, 2002, both of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

----- KWIC -----

Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (50):

[0095] Antimicrobial efficacy of a solution of the invention containing 9 g/L NaCl, 170 ppm hypohalous acid, having a pH of 3.0 and an ORP of 1175 was tested against microorganisms including *Candida albicans*, *spergillus niger*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *MRSA*, *VRE*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Bacillus thorangensis*, *Bacillus anthracis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Listeria monocytogenes* 10403s wild type, **catalase-deficient mutant** *L. monocytogenes* LM1370, *Aspergillus niger* (spores), *Penecillium oblatum* (spores), *Lactobacillus*, and *E. coli* 0157:H7. Up to 5 logs of reduction in the activity of the microorganisms was achieved after 10 to 60 seconds of exposure to the solution of the present invention.

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030180330

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030180330 A1

TITLE: Method for identifying helicobacter antigens

PUBLICATION-DATE: September 25, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Meyer, Thomas F	Berlin		DE	
Jungblut, Peter	Berlin		DE	
Baumann, Dirk	Berlin		DE	
Aebischer, Anton	Berlin		DE	
Haas, Gaby	Berlin		DE	
Zimny-Arndt, Ursula	Berlin		DE	
Lamer, Stephanie	Berlin		DE	
Karaali, Galip	Berlin		DE	
Sabarth, Nicolas	Berlin		DE	
Wendland, Meike	Berlin		DE	

APPL-NO: 10/ 257976

DATE FILED: April 29, 2003

FOREIGN-APPL-PRIORITY-DATA:

COUNTRY	APPL-NO	DOC-ID	APPL-DATE
EP	00108968.9	2000EP-00108968.9	April 27, 2000
EP	01101439.6	2001EP-01101439.6	January 23, 2001

PCT-DATA:

APPL-NO: PCT/EP01/04728

DATE-FILED: Apr 26, 2001

PUB-NO:

PUB-DATE:

371-DATE:

102(E)-DATE:

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/234.1, 435/7.32, 530/350

ABSTRACT:

The present invention relates to a method for characterizing or identifying proteins which are expressed by cultivated Helicobacter cells and which preferably react with human antisera. Thus, novel Helicobacter antigens are provided which are suitable as targets for the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of Helicobacter infections.

----- KWIC -----

Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (209):

[0248] 66. Odenbreit, S., Wieland, B., and Haas, R. (1996) Cloning and genetic characterization of *Helicobacter pylori* catalase and construction of a catalase-deficient mutant strain. *J Bacteriol* 178: 696-6967.

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030162837

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030162837 A1

TITLE: Carboxyfullerenes and methods of use thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 28, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Dugan, Laura L.	St. Louis	MO	US	
Lovett, Eva G.	University City	MO	US	
Quick, Kevin L.	Florissant	MO	US	
Hardt, Joshua I.	Belleville	IL	US	

APPL-NO: 10/ 083283

DATE FILED: February 23, 2002

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/574

ABSTRACT:

The instant invention is a method for increasing a metazoan's lifespan, comprising administering a carboxylated derivative of a C₆₀ fullerene. The instant invention further is a process for extending a metazoan's lifespan by administering a superoxide dismutase-mimetic as well as a composition comprising a superoxide dismutase-mimetic. Further, the instant invention comprises a pharmaceutical composition comprising carboxyfullerenes having x pairs of adjacent carbon atoms bonded to two carbons of the C₆₀ sphere wherein said adjacent carbon atom is further bonded to two groups of the general formula --COOH and --R, wherein R is independently selected from the group consisting of --COOH and --H, and wherein x is at least 1. A further embodiment is a non-metal containing composition which can catalytically eliminate two biologically reactive species. Another embodiment is a method of enhancing elimination of reactive oxygen species in eukaryotic cells by contacting cells with a superoxide dismutase mimetic.

----- KWIC -----

Summary of Invention Paragraph - BSTX (7):

[0007] For example, the genetic analysis of *C. elegans* has revealed several genes involved in lifespan determination. Mutations in Daf-2 (the insulin receptor) and Clk-1 ("Clock 1", a gene affecting many aspects of developmental and behavioral timing) have been shown to extend the lifespan of adults. However, Clk-1 mutants have a higher mortality rate in early life. At later

stages of development, the *Clk-1* mutants show an increase in longevity, perhaps by selecting for long-lived individuals in early life. The *Clk-1* longevity phenotype is abolished by mutations in the gene encoding catalase, which is involved in superoxide/free radical metabolism. Additionally, elimination of coenzyme Q in *C. elegans* diet has been shown to extend lifespan.

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030134332

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030134332 A1

TITLE: Diagnosis of endothelial dysfunction by nitric oxide bioactivity index

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 17, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Boykin, Joseph V. JR.	Chester	VA	US	

APPL-NO: 10/ 290496

DATE FILED: November 8, 2002

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:

non-provisional-of-provisional 60370246 20020408 US

non-provisional-of-provisional 60349348 20020122 US

non-provisional-of-provisional 60333474 20011128 US

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.1, 435/25, 436/116, 514/44, 514/456, 514/458
, 514/474

ABSTRACT:

Methods and kits are provided for diagnosing medical conditions of patients with a disease or condition characterized by endothelial dysfunction based on a nitric oxide bioactivity index. Nitric oxide bioactivity index is the ratio of the level of a nitric oxide-related product such as nitrate or nitrite to the level of an oxidant stress-related product such as isoprostane in plasma, urine, or another specimen from a patient. Methods are also provided for using the nitric oxide bioactivity index to treat patients with endothelial dysfunction and monitor the course of treatment.

[0001] This application incorporates by reference co-pending provisional applications Serial No. 60/333,474 filed Nov. 28, 2001, Serial No. 60/349,348 filed Jan. 22, 2002, and Serial No. 60/370,246 filed Apr. 8, 2002.

----- KWIC -----

Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (55):

[0079] For example, if the NOBI value indicates endothelial dysfunction, a

genetic screen can reveal if the root cause of the endothelial dysfunction is a genetic mutation in the NO synthesis or degradation pathways. If the genes in the NO synthesis or degradation pathways are, for example, wild type, then the endothelial dysfunction is likely caused by e.g., excess lipid peroxidation or an insufficient amount of L-arginine in the subject's diet. However, if the genes in the NO synthesis or degradation pathways are, for example, mutant, then the endothelial dysfunction is likely caused by, for example, 1) a mutant iNOS gene, 2) a mutant superoxide dismutase, catalase, or glutathione peroxidase gene, 3) insufficient NO synthesis, 4) excess lipid peroxidation, or 5) a combination of 1, 2, 3, and/or 4.

Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (56):

[0080] The NOBI value for a sample from a subject can also indicate that the subject does not have endothelial dysfunction. However, results from a genetic screen of the sample can be predictive of a pending endothelial dysfunction. For example, if the NOBI value indicates that the subject does not have endothelial dysfunction, but the genetic screen shows, for example, a mutation in superoxide dismutase, catalase, or glutathione peroxidase, the subject may experience endothelial dysfunction during periods of oxidant stress.

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20030130179

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030130179 A1

TITLE: Methods for identifying therapeutic targets for
treating infectious disease

PUBLICATION-DATE: July 10, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Shepard, H. Michael	Encinitas	CA	US	
Lackey, David B.	San Diego	CA	US	
Cathers, Brian E.	San Diego	CA	US	
Sergeeva, Maria V.	San Diego	CA	US	

APPL-NO: 09/ 910345

DATE FILED: July 20, 2001

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:

non-provisional-of-provisional 60219598 20000720 US

non-provisional-of-provisional 60244953 20001101 US

non-provisional-of-provisional 60276728 20010316 US

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12, 435/5, 435/7.1

ABSTRACT:

This invention provides methods and systems to identify enzymes that act as enzyme catalyzed therapeutic activators and the enzymes identified by these methods. Also provided by this invention are compounds activated by the enzymes as well as compositions containing these compounds.

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. sctn.119(e) of U.S. provisional patent applications having the serial Nos. 60/219,598; 60/244,953; and 60/276,728, filed Jul. 20, 2000; Nov. 1, 2000; and Mar. 16, 2001, respectively. The contents of these applications are hereby incorporated by reference into the present disclosure.

----- KWIC -----

Detail Description Table CWU - DETL (1):

1TABLE 1 Examples of Enzyme Targets for ECTA Technology Example Disease/ Example Mechanisms Referenced Enzyme Pathogen Inhibitors of Resistance (Examples) Part A. Examples of Endogenous Overexpressed Enzymes in Cancer Thymidylate Cancer Fluoropyrimi- Overexpression Lonn et al. synthase dines, Mutations (1996) (TS) Tomudex, Salvage Kobayashi et Multitargeted Pathways al. (1995) Antifolates Jackman et al. (MTA) (1995) Dihydrofolate Cancer Methotrexate Overexpression Banerjee et al. reductase (1995) (DHFR) Bertino et al. (1996) Ornithine Cancer .alpha.-Difluorome- Overexpression Das et al. decarboxylase thylornithine (2000) (ODC) (DFMO) Cyclin- Cancer Flavopiridol Unknown Ruas and dependent Peters (1998) Kinases 4 and Sausville et al. 6 (cdk 4, 6) (1999) Part B. Virally Encoded Enzymes Viral Protease HIV, Indinavir, Mutations Venturi et al. HCV ritonavir (2000) Blight et al. (1998) Reverse HIV, other AZT, other Mutations Shirasaka et. Transcriptase retrovirus nucleoside or al. (1995) Nonnucleoside Venturi et al. analogs (2000) Casado et al. (2000) RNA- HCV and Peptide-based Unknown Blight et al. dependent other Alpha- (1998) RNA- Flaviviruses diketones Han et al. polymerase (2000) Neuraminidase Influenza Derivatives of Mutations Staschke et al. (NA) 2-deoxy-2,3- (1995) dehydro-N- Varghese et al. acetylneuraminic (1998) acid (Neu5Ac2en) DNA Hepatitis Lamivudine Mutations Malik et al. polymerase B (2000) (DNAse) Part C. Pathogen-Specific Enzyme Acetolactate Bacterial and Herbicides Overexpression Whitcomb. Synthase Fungal e.g., Mutations (1999) (Acls) Infections sulfonylurea Harms et al. (1992) Ketol-Acid Bacterial and N-Hydroxy-N- Not described Aulabaugh Reductoisomerase Fungal isopropyl- and Schloss (KARI) Infections oxamate (1990) Beta-lactamase Drug- Clavulanic Overexpression Bonomo (BL) Resistant acid Mutations et al (1999) Bacterial Sulbactam Infections Dihydrofolate Drug- Trimethoprim Mutations Amyes et al, reductase Resistant (1992) (DHFR) Bacterial Infections Chloramphenical Drug- N/A Overexpression Kleanthous Acetyl Resistant et al (1985) Transferase Bacterial Shaw et al (CAT) Infections (1988) Shaw et al (1991) Peptidoglycan Drug- Methicillin Mutations Berger- Glycosyltrans- Resistant Vancomycin Bachi et al ferase (aka Bacterial (1989) Penicillin Infections Hanaki et Binding Protein al, (1998) (PBP)) Van A Peptide Drug Vancomycin Mutations Armstrong Ligase Resistant LY333328 and Cohen Van H Pyruvate Bacterial (1999) D-Lactic Acid Infections Lessard Convertase et al, (1999) Van HD Arthur et al. dehydrogenase (1999) Van YD Casadewall DD- et al. (1999) carboxypeptidase D-alanine Mycobacteria D-cycloserine Overexpression Caceres et racemase al. (1997) Mycolate Tuberculosis Thiolarto- Not Known Yuan et al maturation Mycobacteria mycin (1998) enzymes Catalase Tuberculosis Isoniazid Mutation Meisel et al Peroxide Mycobacteria (1998) Kat G-encoded Mycobacteria Isoniazid Overexpression Mdluli et al. catalase and mutation (1998) InhA, NADH- Mycobacteria Isoniazid Overexpression Miesel et al. dependent enoyl and mutation (1998) acyl carder protein reductase Pyrazine Mycobacteria Pyrazinamide Mutation Raynaud et amidase al. (1999) CMA-1, related Mycobacteria Unknown Unknown Yuan et al. to E. coli (1995) cyclopropane fatty acid synthase

US-PAT-NO: 6551812

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6551812 B1

TITLE: Compositions and methods relating to the peroxisomal proliferator activated receptor-.alpha. mediated pathway

DATE-ISSUED: April 22, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Gould-Rothberg; Bonnie	New Haven	CT	N/A	N/A

APPL-NO: 09/ 440315

DATE FILED: November 12, 1999

PARENT-CASE:

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to U.S. Ser. No. 60/108,293, filed Nov. 13, 1998, and No. 60/126,465, filed Mar. 26, 1999, each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/366, 436/501, 536/22.1

ABSTRACT:

The present invention describes polynucleotides and polypeptides associated with PPAR.alpha.-mediated pathways that are useful as therapeutic compositions in method for the treatment of peroxisomal disorders. These polynucleotides and polypeptides were identified through the use of differential gene expression analysis. In particular, the present invention discloses eleven novel gene fragments, and numerous single nucleotide polymorphisms, located in previously disclosed genes, all of which have been discovered to be associated with PPAR.alpha.-mediated pathways.

4 Claims, 32 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 32

----- KWIC -----

Detailed Description Text - DETX (20):

Active PPAR.alpha. ligands induce peroxisome proliferation along with an

increase in peroxisomal fatty acid .alpha. oxidation. Peroxisomal-oxidation is thus a primary target of the PPAR.alpha.response. Genes for all three steps of this biochemical pathway have upregulated transcription (See, e.g., Marcus, et al., 1993, Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 90:5723-5727). The differential gene expression analyses herein confirm two of these steps: acyl-CoA oxidase and the enoyl-CoA hydratase/2-hydroxy-CoA dehydrogenase. Additionally, six more genes encoding PPAR.alpha.-responsive genes described herein are involved in the peroxisomal -oxidation cascade: (i) Very long chain acyl-CoA synthase; (ii) Carnitine octanoyl transferase; (iii) Acyl-CoA hydrolase; (iv) acyl-CoA thioesterase; (v) Catalase; and (vi) acyl-CoA oxidase variant. Very long chain acyl-CoA synthase is a peroxisome-specific acyl-CoA synthase responsible for preparing very long chain fatty acids for -oxidation. Carnitine octanoyl transferase translocates medium chain fatty acids across the peroxisomal membrane for subsequent degradation. Acyl-CoA hydrolase and acyl-CoA thioesterase are two genes responsible for modifications of acyl-CoAs and their release from fatty acid oxidation. Catalase is the enzyme responsible for neutralizing peroxide radicals, and was also upregulated. Another enzyme identified herein may be a novel acyl-CoA oxidase variant. This gene is of particular interest as it could indicate the presence of several acyl-CoA oxidases that might function in parallel during peroxisomal-oxidation.

US-PAT-NO: 6551779

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6551779 B1

TITLE: Helicobacter catalase nucleotide sequences, their production and use

DATE-ISSUED: April 22, 2003

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Sugiyama; Tosiro	Sapporo, Hokkaido	N/A	064	JP
Kawabata; Tomohisa	Osaka	N/A	N/A	JP
Hirayasu; Kazunari	Osaka	N/A	N/A	JP
Tanaka; Takumi	Hyogo	N/A	N/A	JP

APPL-NO: 09/ 532180

DATE FILED: March 20, 2000

PARENT-CASE:

This application is a continuation of Ser. No. 08/657,868 filed May 31, 1996, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,080,556.

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/6, 422/61, 435/69.1, 514/21, 514/44, 536/23.5
, 536/23.6

ABSTRACT:

Disclosed are amino acid sequences of polypeptides reacting with antibodies to *Helicobacter pylori* (HP), DNAs coding therefor, vectors containing said DNAs, transformants containing said vectors, a method for preparing said polypeptides by cultivating said transformants, and anti-HP antibody assaying reagents and HP gene detecting reagents comprising said polypeptides, thereby enabling specific, quantitative inspection of HP.

2 Claims, 11 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 6

----- KWIC -----

Detailed Description Text - DETX (105):

Furthermore, these results also agree with the report of T. U. Westblom et al. in terms of the HP mutant showing negative catalase activity [Eur. J.

Clin. Microbiol. Infect. Dis., 11 (No. 6), 522-526 (1992)].